

JUAREZ IN GRIP OF DRUNKEN MOB; STORES LOOTED; SEVERAL KILLED

United States Troops Guard
River Bank; Mexican Cavalry
Force Faces Them
From Opposite Side.

AMERICAN TRINMAN SHOT THROUGH HEART

Reports Have It That Loyal
Villa General Has Situation
In Hand; Obregon Hurries
to El Paso.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., Dec. 21.—Heavily armed Mexican and American troops faced each other across the Rio Grande, as the result of an all-day struggle in the border town of Juarez, Chihuahua, yesterday given into the control of the Carranza government by Villa generals.

One shot from south of the border, followed by the United States military authorities to have been fired on the American troops, crouched in a ditch along the stock yard, toppled General A. Diepport, of El Paso, a bricklayer, from the top of an El Paso & Southern railway freight car. He was dead with a bullet in his heart when a corporal's guard reached him. His trainees fled at the shot. Later the train was backed out of rifle shot range of the border town. The body of the slain man was found on the south bank of the Rio Grande.

Various Reports of Fatalities.
Shortly after this, about 1:30 this afternoon, two Mexicans were shot at the Mexican end of the Santa Fe bridge, by Mexican custom guards. Various reports are given of the number of fatalities in Juarez today as the result of the rioting, the number running as high as ten in addition to the two killed at the bridge.

Early this afternoon it was stated by the Carranza council at El Paso that the generals in Juarez who had turned the town over to the Carranza government had control of the situation and were in conference upon the election of a leader to take full charge and appoint a commander to receive \$100,000 pesos in Carranza paper currency with which to pay the soldiers. The Carranza council at Juarez were that if an attempt to pay off in Carranza currency were made, rioting was sure to recommence tonight.

Villa Near Chihuahua.
A report that Gen. Francisco Villa would arrive at Chihuahua today was not verified at that hour. According to the Carranza council, Andres G. Garcia, Villa had been located at the Rio Grande, just west of Chihuahua city, and would not come to the border. Instead, he intended to continue the opposition to the Carranza government.

Carranza sources also reported General Obregon, en route with all speed from Hermosillo today in talks with Carranza, would reach here tomorrow.

The police of El Paso forbade Americans to cross to Juarez tonight.

The disorder started in Juarez about 10 o'clock this morning when a group of Americans, mostly from the south and west, entered the town in armed and hungry, ill-clad and in arrears of pay.

Hungry Soldiers Violent.
They found the financial agency closed, where they expected pay, and every official evasive until it was admitted that the town had been turned over to Carranza forces.

The troops then visited the grocery stores and restaurants and begged for food. They then smashed windows and looted the stores.

General Obregon, commanding the garrison, ordered the streets cleared. Before the order was executed, however, some of the soldiers recognized Alfonso Garcia, acting mayor of the town, a close associate of Huerta. Villa, the financial agent who renounced the revolution last night.

They surrounded him and demanded their pay. He broke away and leaped on the step of a taxicab, which was stopped by Americans en route to El Paso.

Street Car Is Stopped.
Some of the mob followed him into the car, while others hurled stones, breaking all the windows. Those in the car demanded the valuables of the American passengers. The mobman defended himself with his controller and started for El Paso. A taxicab sidestepped in another part of the town was stopped by the mob and pushed for the international bridge.

The original three hundred secured arms and were joined by some troops from the garrison who, taking the leadership, broke into saloons and soon the streets were filled with drunken troops racing about on cavalry mounts shooting revolvers.

Meanwhile, an exodus of civilian Mexicans to the American side had begun. Some crossed with household goods, others alone, and gathered along the bank of the Rio Grande.

Troops Flee to Intimidate Mob.
The troops of General Obregon refused to take charge of the situation until satisfied that their commander had not signed the agreement of surrender. When assured of the loyalty of General Villa, most of his officers and men followed him. According to a statement by General Obregon, eight officers were killed in one store, where they had gathered. The local troops proceeded down the main street firing volley after volley, mainly over the heads of the rioters.

Some of the latter who were in armed and intoxicated raced from the town out to the Juarez Jockey club, where a dozen owners and trainers

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Dec. 21.—New Mexico: Wednesday and Thursday generally fair, cooler Thursday in east portion.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.
Maximum temperature, 56 degrees; minimum temperature, 37; range, 49. Temperature at 6 p. m. yesterday, 43. Northwest wind; clear.

were gathered, preparing for the opening of the meet of the dog.

Try to Haul Jockey Club.

They attempted to secure some of the thoroughbred from the stables but the horse handlers gave them handfuls of silver and they raced back to town, after firing a series of volleys. The owners and trainers telephoned to El Paso and automobiles were sent to bring them out.

In the midst of the riot, Gen. Manuel Hondo, one of the generals who signed the surrender agreement, slipped through the mob to El Paso, where he told the Mexican council that only the prompt payment of the troops could quell the disorder.

No One to Handle Money.

Meanwhile, however, Mrs. Thomas D. Edwards, wife of the American consul, had telephoned the same information to the Mexican council, where \$100,000 pesos in Carranza currency was placed in an automobile and hurried to the international bridge and a messenger sent for some Juarez official to come to the American side and receive it. Some came and the money was returned to the consulate, where it awaited tonight the arrival of a paymaster selected by the committee of generals. Official reports from Juarez late today were that General Fiel Avila and Manuel Ochoa had conquered and disarmed the mob and placed a guard around the army and ammunition storehouse and guarded the saloons.

As this news was being received, a large detachment of Mexican cavalry with rifles in their hands rode to the Mexican side of the Santa Fe street international bridge and spread out on the banks of the Rio Grande to the right and left.

United States Soldiers on Guard.

Simultaneously six companies of the Sixth Infantry appeared from Camp Cotton and lined the river opposite the Mexican cavalry. Soldiers of the Mexican cavalry. (Continued on Page Two.)

FEDERAL GRAND JURY FINISHES ONE BIG PROBE

Gompers Turns Over to Government a Lot of Correspondence Relative to Labor's Peace Council.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
New York, Dec. 21.—Federal grand jury investigation into the activities of Labor's National Peace Council, which is charged by United States District Attorney Marshall, was finished today.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, turned over to the grand jury two large portfolios filled with correspondence, circulars, proclamations and other data connected with alleged attempts by members of the council to corrupt union leaders. Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, also appeared before the inquest. Federal officials expect the jury to complete its work at another session and believe at least six indictments will be returned.

Substantial progress also was made today in the investigation of the plot which Paul Knudsen, head of the Hamberg-American line detective force, is charged with organizing to blow up the Welland canal. Frederick Meiner, Knudsen's secretary, who has turned state's evidence, was before the grand jury several hours.

Agents of the department of justice declared today they had proof that Knudsen had been employed in certain instances by Capt. Francis von Papen, the dismissed German military attaché, who sells for Germany tomorrow, but refused to discuss von Papen's activities, referring inquiries to Secretary of State Lansing.

STRIKE THREATENS AMMUNITION PLANT

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Federal investigation of an alleged war plot was begun today as the result of a strike of some of the employees of the Sturges & Burr Manufacturing company at Elmhurst, and the posting of notices to other employees calling for the taking of a strike vote.

An officer of the company filed a complaint with the federal officials saying that of the nearly 200 employees of the company only about twenty-five had quit, but the posting of the notice had caused a considerable number of employees to quit. The company has been making armaments and cartridges for use of the European nations now at war.

Sugar Refinery for Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 21.—James Imbelle announced today that the Savannah Sugar Refining company would effect a \$3,000,000 refinery here. He said negotiations for the purchase of a site were expected to be closed by tomorrow.

AUSTRIAN CHARGE NOW CONDUCTING NEGOTIATIONS WITH LANSING

Effort Is Being Made to Prevent Severance of Diplomatic Relations Between Two Countries.

ANCONA INCIDENT TO BE SETTLED AMICABLY

Baron Zweidnek Is Following Course Pursued by von Bernstorff in Controversy With Germany.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 21.—Pending receipt of Austria-Hungary's reply to the second American note regarding the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona, Baron Erich Zweidnek, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, is conducting or forming a basis to conduct informal negotiations with Secretary Lansing looking toward an amicable settlement of the controversy. An intimation to that effect was received after the state department today after the charge had conferred at some length with the secretary.

Following German Example.
It is understood Baron Zweidnek is attempting negotiations similar to those conducted by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, following the sinking of the cruiser Arabic. It is considered improbable, however, that such negotiations will develop to an important stage until after receipt of the next formal communication from Austria-Hungary, which is expected some time within the next week.

Bernstorff Given Free Hand.

Just what authority Baron Zweidnek has been given by his government has not been made known. It was recalled today that relations between the United States and Germany were seriously strained when the German ambassador was given virtually a free hand to conduct the negotiations. In some official quarters the belief prevails that it was the negotiations conducted by Count von Bernstorff which prevented the situation from becoming more serious than it at one time admittedly was.

Has Word From Home.

Baron Zweidnek is now virtually in the same position now as the German ambassador then found himself. It is considered that with a knowledge of American views and the advantage of personal contact with United States officials the baron might be able to accomplish more than could result from exchange of diplomatic communications. The charge is known to have word of some sort from his home government. It also is known that his attention was called to the reply which was made to the first American note.

Neither Secretary Lansing nor Baron Zweidnek would discuss their conference today, it having been agreed that beyond allowing it to be known that the Ancona case was under discussion the matter should be regarded as confidential.

Word of the receipt in Vienna of the second American note had not been received at the state department tonight. However, the communication was started over the radio. Secretary Lansing is expected to receive the note some time today and it should reach the minister of foreign affairs tomorrow.

PROSECUTION OF DR. HAISELDEN PROBABLE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 21.—Attorney General Lacey in a letter today to Chief Justice, state's attorney, Cook county, asked that Dr. Harry J. Haiselden, who allowed the stillborn infant to die in the German-American hospital in Chicago, November 17, be brought before the grand jury for investigation and indictment if he is amenable to the criminal laws of the state.

"I am old-fashioned enough to think the power which decreed life to the infant," Mr. Lacey's letter stated, "might have some doubts in view which Dr. Haiselden's mind did not foresee and this child was entitled, as a matter of absolute right, to his opportunity to live."

Further, the attorney general asked that the intention of Dr. Haiselden, as expressed in the public press, and not denied by him, was to cause the death of said infant by failing to cause nourishment to be given to it and failing and refusing to perform the operation necessary to save of said long said infant's life.

In concluding the letter he said: "I believe in making Illinois a safe profitable field for that character of experimentation, where human life is at stake and the ideas of Dr. Haiselden and his school may be exploited with impunity."

Von Papen Buys Ticket.

New York, Dec. 21.—Captain von Papen, the recalled German military attaché, purchased his steamship ticket at this afternoon for the Norddeutscher Lloyd line. He would sail on this Holland-America liner. The ship was to have sailed today but her departure was postponed until tomorrow.

GERMANY NEVER MEANT TO MAKE WAR ON BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

Struggle Now Going on Between Teutons and Boers Due to Duplicity of England, Says Secretary.

SOCIALISTS SUSTAIN NEW CREDIT MEASURE

Only 19 Votes Are Cast Against Bill Which Places Ten Billion Marks to Government's Credit.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Berlin, Dec. 21 (via London, 10:45 a. m.).—The Reichstag today passed the second and third readings of the war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks which the government had requested. Only nineteen socialists voted in the negative.

Before the vote was taken Friedrich August Karl Geyer read a long statement on behalf of the socialist minority expressing their negative vote, while Friedrich Ebert, the socialist leader, spoke in behalf of the majority, and announced that the party would vote "yes."

Answering a question of Major Richard Baumbach, national liberal, Dr. Solf, the cabinet secretary, declared that Germany even intended to attack Cape Colony from southward Africa, which had been asserted by the Cape government. Dr. Solf said this was proved by the fact that Germany had reduced her military forces in the southwest from 10,000 in 1905 to 2,000.

Dr. Solf added that when he saw General Botha, president of the Union of South Africa, in London in 1912, General Botha himself addressed strongly against the further reduction of the forces owing to the danger from the natives. The cabinet minister said that the fighting in South Africa was begun by the British and not the Germans. He said it was proved in the Cape parliament that the British government had falsified the map in order to make it appear that the first fight was on British territory, whereas it was on German soil.

A similar statement was made by Reichstag short on behalf of the socialist minority, saying:

The Socialist Aim.

"Since the outbreak of the world war the socialist party has stated its will and its aim in order to safeguard Germany in this terrible fight against a gigantic coalition of her enemies and at the same time endeavor to give back to her the working classes of other countries, but it is to be regretted that these efforts have failed to bring the desired result."

"Leading statesmen and generals would recently declared that they would refuse all idea of peace unless Germany was crushed. In view of this it is the indispensable duty of the German people to maintain firmly its defense in order to safeguard the honor of the house and home."

The families of our soldiers, however, are safeguarded and a supply of provisions must be guaranteed to those at moderate prices. Usury in provisions must be made impossible."

Oppose All Compulsions.

"We also oppose all compulsions of any kind. This would weaken the national power and unity of the German people, and lasting damage to the relations of Germany with other countries, and place the germ for further wars."

"The German people and their officers have achieved incomparable results. None of our soldiers, no civilian of free, can venture after all this to accuse the German empire and obstruct its development."

"We wish most earnestly that the German government would declare itself ready to seize any opportunity for peace negotiations. In this respect the unshakable tenets of humanity we also serve the future interests of the German people."

Obstacles to Peace.

In its statement regarding the war credit vote, Friedrich August Karl Geyer said:

"That as we fight against all plans of conquest driven by government, parties of other countries, we also fight against German politicians who are working for annexation and thereby are the greatest obstacles to peace negotiations."

"Peace negotiations are only possible if no violence is used toward our people and all plans of conquest are abandoned."

The German government must take the first step toward peace because the situation of the war is favorable to the central powers. We cannot create the wish for peace of our opponents here with their plans of conquest and vote for war credits."

Mitchell Outposts Palmer.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 21.—Nicholas Mitchell, Milwaukee heavyweight, out-posted Benjie Palmer of Memphis in a ten-round bout here tonight.

GREAT BRITAIN WANTS AMERICAN SECURITIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Holders May Loan or Sell Them to the Treasury, Thereby Strengthening Nation's Credit Abroad.

ALL INSTRUMENTS MUST HAVE DOLLAR MARK

Nothing to Be Paid in English Money Is Desired Unless It Can Be Converted Into U. S. Cash.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
London, Dec. 21.—The London stock exchange today announced an invitation to holders of American and Canadian dollar securities to place them at the disposal of the treasury, either to ask or loan. The treasury, according to the announcement, will be prepared to accept securities which are convertible into dollars, and that it is essential that all securities tendered to the treasury should be convertible into dollars, or that they should be convertible into the United States dollar securities. No bonds will be accepted on which interest or dividend has not been regularly paid since the date of issue, and no stock will be accepted unless it is a 100 cent or over has been regularly paid on its issue since January 1, 1912.

All securities tendered must be supported by a statement of a banker or other responsible party that the bonds tendered in the physical possession of the holder in the United Kingdom since September 29, 1914, subject to these conditions the following will be acceptable:

Any securities quoted on the London stock exchange, United States government bonds, United States or municipal bonds, securities of United States railway or public utility companies, Canadian government, provincial and municipal bonds and the national railway securities.

Bonds and stocks of industrial corporations, it is stated, in the invitation, will not, as a rule, be acceptable, "except in the case of large corporations, such as the United States Steel Corporation, etc."

All bills totaling less than \$25,000 except in the case of mortgages and trust companies, must be submitted to a number of the stock exchanges, whose commission will be paid by the treasury. As it will be impossible for the treasury to accept more than a limited amount of securities under this scheme for the present, it is announced that the invitation may be temporarily withdrawn at any time.

Holders of American securities are reminded that if they do not avail themselves of the invitation they can still contribute materially to the object sought by selling their securities in the open market and reinvesting the proceeds in British government securities.

TWO FAR-REACHING SHERMAN LAW SUITS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 21.—Two far-reaching suits under the Sherman law today reached the supreme court today, one involving the authority and business in Pennsylvania and the other growing out of labor troubles in the Arkansas coal fields. The latter was an appeal by A. S. Board, receiver, for certain associated companies in Sebastian county, Arkansas, from the decision of a federal district court dismissing his suit against the United Mine Workers of America and its local unions and officers for \$125,000, as treble damages for alleged conspiracy and combination in violation of the Sherman law.

In the other case, the government appealed from the decision of a federal district court which sustained only partially the suit to dissolve a number of alleged illegal combinations of railroads and coal companies in the Kentucky coal field in Pennsylvania. It is understood the coal interests may file a cross-appeal in the case.

2,500,000 VOLUNTEERED DURING NINE WEEKS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
London, Dec. 21.—James O'Grady, member of parliament for Eastleigh and a member of the joint recruiting committee, today announced that the Daily Herald, according to the promise of enlistment made by Karl Derby's scheme, Mr. O'Grady said that the first week produced only 125 recruits. Matters showed, however, that even up to the end of November the response was not satisfactory.

Mr. O'Grady said he was bringing off a sparkling reply as the result of which the figures jumped from 7,000 on one day to 230,000 on another, and during the last week of the campaign some 2,500,000 volunteered.

Bulgaria's Chief Port Is Captured by the Russians

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
London, Dec. 22.—The Daily Chronicle reports the capture of Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black sea port, by the Russians. It says the bombardment of the Russian steamer the Bulgarian gun and had the town on fire, the steamer suffering heavily. The Russian fleet, according to the report, landed infantry and artillery without loss and in sufficient force to hold the town against Bulgarian attack.

Sarah Bernhardt Is Reported Dying

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
London, Dec. 22.—Sarah Bernhardt is reported to be dying in a hospital in a dispatch from Paris to the Telegraph.

Mrs. Bernhardt has never fully recovered from the shock following the completion of a long list of plays. Her health has been steadily declining since she became seriously ill, her physicians assuming that she was suffering from consumption of the lungs. She is now 73 years old.

SUBMARINE ACTIVE IN SEA OF MARMORA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
London, Dec. 21 (via Paris, 10:10 a. m.).—An Albatross submarine, it is reported, has been sighted in the Sea of Marmora. The submarine is reported to have been seen by a British ship, the Albatross, which was on patrol in the sea. The submarine was seen to be moving in a southerly direction and was followed by the British ship. The submarine was seen to be moving in a southerly direction and was followed by the British ship.

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May Import Logwood.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The British embassy announced tonight that permission had been granted to the British government for exportation from Jamaica to the United States of 4,200 tons of logwood, a valuable dye-wood. American manufacturers have been seriously handicapped by the embargo, which has cut off a source of dyestuffs demanded from to replace a dyestuff German dye no longer available.

SWISS DEDICATE WOODROW WILSON SOLDIERS' HOME

Many Americans Attend Ceremonies and Minister From This Country Delivers Address Before Great Crowd.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Berne, Dec. 21 (via Paris, 10:20 a. m.).—The dedication of the Woodrow Wilson soldiers' home took place this afternoon.

Several Americans from Berne and elsewhere in Switzerland attended the dedication and representatives of the Swiss army and government also were present.

President A. Strick, the American minister, in his address said that all Americans living in Switzerland admired President Wilson and his policy of peace and unity, which would be a lesson for many other countries. General Widmer, commander of the Swiss army, also expressed the thanks of the Swiss army for the gift of the home, which he said was a valuable testimony to the friendship of the Swiss people for the United States.

The Wilson home will be transferred to the Swiss army, and will be used as a soldiers' home for Swiss soldiers.

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EMPLOYEES OF MUNITION COMPANY GO ON STRIKE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Chicago, Dec. 21.—A strike of some of the employees of the Sturges & Burr Manufacturing company at Elmhurst, and the posting of notices to other employees calling for the taking of a strike vote.

An officer of the company filed a complaint with the federal officials saying that of the nearly 200 employees of the company only about twenty-five had quit, but the posting of the notice had caused a considerable number of employees to quit. The company has been making armaments and cartridges for use of the European nations now at war.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH FORCES FROM GALLIOLI WITHOUT LOSSES

Premier Asquith's Statement, However, Is Contradicted by German and Turkish Reports.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE BULGARIAN SEAPORT

England Is Alarmed by Reports of Impending Zeppelin Raid; Submarines Are Again Active.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
London, Dec. 21 (via Paris, 10:10 a. m.).—The only additional details of the withdrawal of the British forces today, were those issued from Premier Asquith's speech in the house of commons in which he stated that the British forces were confined to three men wounded, a few guns abandoned after being rendered useless, and an insignificant amount of stores which were left behind.

German Told Another Story.

From Turkey-German sources, however, several contradictory details reached London. The Constantinople official communication gave the Turkish side of the withdrawal and it was somewhat amplified by a Constantinople dispatch circulated through the Berlin wires.

Both these dispatches claimed "enormous British losses" on the Suddud front and the taking of an important amount of booty at Suda and Azzur. From the Turkish account it appears that the retreat was aided by heavy fog, while the British attacks from the Suddud front, which had not been abandoned, avoided a diversion.

Submarine Activity.

There has been renewed British submarine activity in Turkish waters. Athens reporting that a British submarine had been seen near the German steamer Aena and several other craft in the Sea of Marmora. In addition, the bombardment and capture of the Bulgarian port of Varna on the Black sea by a Russian fleet is reported in press dispatches.

The situation on the Greek front remains tranquil, although the greatest activity prevails in the allied camps and the port of Salonika. The proposed entry of Bulgarian into Greece with a German army is at present the subject of diplomatic maneuvering in Athens, and the Greek public is more keenly aroused and this matter than any phase of the situation, which heretofore have threatened to precipitate a break.

The results of the Greek election are interpreted by the press favorable to former Premier Venizelos and a defeat for the government, it being declared that the returns show that nearly nine-tenths of the electorate followed the adherents of Venizelos in refusing to go to the polls.

The possibility of further Zeppelin activity in England is the result of the receipt of a telegram from Amsterdam, Holland, stating that at 12 o'clock noon today an aircraft appeared over North Amsterdam, bound in a westerly direction.

Tonight Scotland Yard issued a warning to watchmen that if they came to hold watch night services, they were to observe the orders regarding the shading of lights in churches as "the possibility of attacks by hostile aircraft at this time of the year cannot be disregarded."

TRUCKS REPORT IS DIFFERENT FROM BERLIN'S

New York, Dec. 21.—The Turkish official communication of December 20, as received in London, differs somewhat from the statement which came from Berlin by wireless. The communication by way of London says:

"The enemy saw that success for our attack against the north was unavoidable and evacuated the night of December 19-20 with all his troops of his forces. Nevertheless despite the thick fog the enemy could not hinder pursuit by our troops during the retreat."

The latest reports today say that our troops are thoroughly cleared Anatolia and all the forces of the enemy that had a single soldier remained behind there.

Our troops advanced to the coast and captured great quantities of booty, including munitions, food and cannon.

"The hostile attack at Soudud, December 18, took the following course:

"The enemy maintained for a time a violent fire from his land guns of all calibers and from mortars and cannons against our position. Then he attacked with all his forces on foot and on horseback, but our troops repulsed the attack and drove back the attackers with enormous losses to their positions."

Five Parts Entertained.
Chenab, Dec. 21.—The women of the Ford house today were entertained at luncheon today by Miss Ginevra, a member of the national council of the women of Norway. Several women from Sweden, Holland and Denmark, some of them from distant parts of the Scandinavian peninsula, were present. The mission of the peace conference was discussed from the Dutch, Swedish and Danish points of view.